

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

FRENCH COLONIES.—Continued.

Indo China.

January 8th 1889.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged with name and new value; on some of the sheets of the 1st type the last stamp of the last row has no date, on others the same stamp has the date "89" spiced.



Perforated 14x13½.

1° Black surcharge.

1 5c on 35c black on yellow

Varieties:

a. Without date.

2 5c on 35c black on yellow

b. Date spaced.

3 5c on 35c black on yellow



2° Red surcharge.

4 5c on 35c black on yellow

Varieties:

a. Date in smaller but heavier type.

5 5c on 35c black on yellow

b. Surcharge inverted.

6 5c on 35c black on yellow

c. Surcharge inverted, date in smaller but heavier type.

7 5c on 35c black on yellow

R. D. stand for Rechand, Resident General of Indo China and Demars, Director of Posts and Telegraphs at Saigon.

Madagascar.

Provisional issues.

I. Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged in black with new value.

April 1st, 1889.



Perforated 14x13½.

1 5c (05) on 10c black on lavender

2 25c on 40c red on straw

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

3 25c on 40c red on straw

November 24th, 1889.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 4 5c (05) on 25c black on rose
April 1891.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 5 5c (05) on 40c red on straw
6 15c on 25c black on rose
July 1891.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 7 5c on 10c black on lavender
8 5c on 25c black on rose

All preceding surcharges were applied with a brass handstamp.

II. Type set, printed on colored wove paper, Size 22½x29 mm.



- 9 5c black, green p
10 10c " light blue p
11 25c brown, buff p

Martinique.

Provisional issues.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged in black with name or initials and new value,
July 1886.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 1 5c on 20c red on green
2 5c on 20c red on green
October 1886.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 3 5c (05) on 20c red on green
May 2d, 1887.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 4 15c on 20c red on green
5 15c on 20c "
6 15c on 20c "
7 15c (015) on 20c red on green

May 1888.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 8 1c (01) on 20c red on green
9 1c (01) on 2c brown on buff
10 1c (01) on 4c claret on lavender
11 5c (05) on 20c red on green
12 5c (05) on 4c claret on lavender
13 15c on 20c red on green

Varieties:

- a. Error, surcharged on the 4c stamp.
14 15c on 4c claret on lavender
It is said that only one sheet of fifty stamps of this variety was printed.
b. "Martinique" below value.
15 15c on 20c red on green
c. Without "Martinique."
16 15c on 20c red on green

1890.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 17 5c (05) on 10c black on lavender
18 15c on 25c black on rose

1891.

I. Same type as preceding issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 10 5c (05) on 30c brown on bistre
20 5c (05) on 35c black on yellow
21 5c (05) on 35c black on orange
22 5c (05) on 40c red on straw
23 15c on 75c carmine on rose

II. Unpaid letter stamps of the French Colonies surcharged with name and new value.



1° Black surcharge.

- 24 5c (05) on 10c black
25 5c (05) on 15c black
26 15c on 20c black
27 15c on 30c black

2° Red surcharge.

- 28 5c on 10c black
29 5c on 15c black
30 15c on 20c black
31 15c on 30c black

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 32 15c on 20c black

III. Surcharged in black on stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 33 1c on 2c brown on buff

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1887.

Unpaid letter stamps of the French Colonies surcharged diagonally in red "Martinique."



- | | |
|-----|----------|
| 101 | 1c black |
| 102 | 2c " |
| 103 | 3c " |
| 104 | 4c " |
| 105 | 5c " |
| 106 | 10c " |
| 107 | 15c " |
| 108 | 20c " |
| 109 | 30c " |
| 110 | 40c " |
| 111 | 60c " |
| 112 | 1f brown |
| 113 | 2f " |
| 114 | 5f " |

Variety: Two stamps joined, of which one is without surcharge.

- | | |
|-----|----------|
| 115 | 2c black |
| 116 | 4c " |

New Caledonia.

1858.

Portrait of Napoleon III., roughly drawn on stone; lithographed on grayish wove paper, fifty varieties, all differing from one another in various details.

These stamps only prepaid letters from Port de France to Sydney where they were handed over by the French Consul to the New South Wales Post office, and New South Wales stamps were added for the amount of the postage from Sydney to destination.

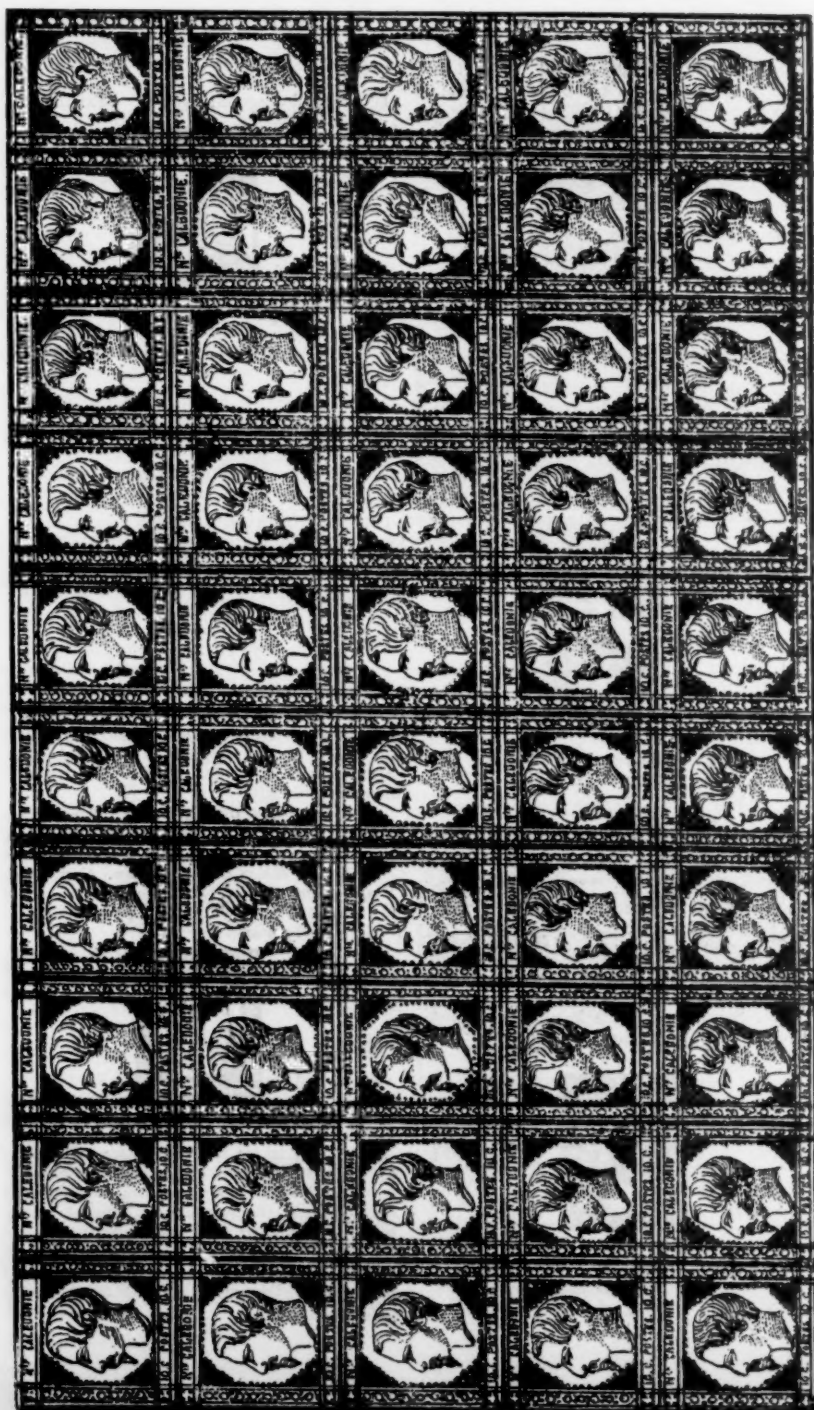
Size 19x23 mm.



I 10c gray, 50 varieties.

Reprints.

Some time in the sixties, Sergeant Triquerot the designer and printer of these stamps, made a new plate of the fifty varieties, but destroyed it after it was demonstrated to him that these were nothing better than counterfeits; only two or three proof sheets of this new plate were printed, of which one is in the collection of Mr. Ph. de Ferrary.



Provisional issues.

June 1st, 1881.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1879 issue surcharged in black with initials (N C E) and new value; the letters N C E, measure $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ mm.



2 25c on 35c black on yellow

Variety: Surchage inverted.

3 25c on 35c black on yellow

October 21st, 1882.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1877-79 issues, surcharged in black with initials and new value as in preceding issue.

4 5c on 40c vermilion on straw

5 25c on 75c carmine on light rose

Varieties: Surchage inverted.

6 5c on 40c vermilion on straw

7 25c on 75c carmine on light rose

May 15th, 1883.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1879 issue surcharged in black with initials and new value; the letters N C E measure $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ mm.



8 5c (05) on 40c vermilion on straw

December 28th, 1883.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1877 issue surcharged in black with initials and new value; the letters N C E measure $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ mm.



9 5c on 75c carmine on light rose

10 5c on 75c rose on light rose

Varieties: Surchage inverted.

11 5c on 75c carmine on light rose

12 5c on 75c rose on light rose

January, 29th 1884.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the issue

of 1879 surcharged in black with initials and new value, as in preceding issue.

13 5c on 40c vermilion on straw

Varieties:

a. Surchage inverted.

14 5c on 40c vermilion on straw

b. Double surcharge.

15 5x5c on 40c vermilion on straw

June, 29th 1886.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged in black with initials and new value.



Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

16 5c on 1fr bronze green on straw

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge, one over the other.

17 5x5c on 1fr bronze green on straw.

b. Double surcharge, one above the other.

18 5x5c on 1fr bronze green on straw

c. Double surcharge, the second one diagonally.

19 5x5c on 1fr bronze green on straw

August 1886.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged in black with initials and new value.



Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

20 5c on 1fr bronze green on straw

Varieties:

a. Inverted surcharge.

21 5c on 1fr bronze green on straw

b. Double surcharge, the second one inverted.

22 5x5c on 1fr bronze green on straw

c. Surcharged by error on the stamps of the French Colonies of the 1877 issue, unperforated.

23 5c on 1fr bronze green on straw

The following handstamp was used in May 1876, to show that postage had been paid for in cash at the post office, the supply of stamps having run out.



This handstamp is of the same category as all handstamps used before the introduction of postage stamps and is not collectible.

The same may be said of the following handstamp which was used in 1876 to stamp all mail matter entitled to reduced rates.



Nossi Bè.

Provisional issue.

June 1889.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1879-81 issues surcharged in blue with new value.

1° Unperforated.



- 1 25c on 40c vermillion on straw
2° Perforated 14x13½.



- 2 5c on 10c black on lavender
3 5c on 20c red on green
4 25c on 40c vermillion on straw

The surcharge on the last one is the same as on the unperforated stamp.

July 1889.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged in blue with new value.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 5 5c on 10c black on lavender
6 15c on 20c red on green
7 25c on 30c brown on bistre

All preceding surcharges were applied with a brass stamp.

November 1st, 1890.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged in black with initials and new value; three types of each value, all on one sheet, forty of the 1st type, forty of the second and twenty of the third.

Perforated 14x13½.



- 8 25c on 20c red on green
9 25c on 75c carmine on light rose
10 25c on 1fr bronze green on straw



- 11 25c (025) on 20c red on green
12 25c (025) on 75c carmine on light rose
13 25c (025) on 1fr bronze green on straw



- 14 25c on 20c red on green

- 15 25c on 75c carmine on light rose
 16 25c ou 1fr bronze green on straw
Variety: Initials of the first type, figures of value of the second type, and frame of third type.
 17 25c on 20c red on green
 This was probably an essay.

Reunion.

1852.

Type set, printed in black on thin grayish blue wove paper, four varieties of each value; it is not known whether the four varieties of each value were on the same sheet, no unsevered pair of these stamps ever having been met with.

Size 18x23mm.



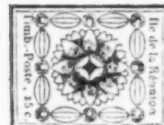
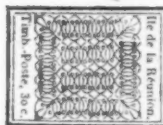
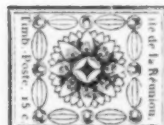
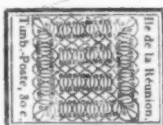
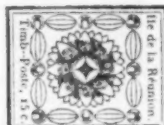
- 1 15c black, grayish blue paper
 4 varieties
 2 30c black grayish blue paper,
 4 varieties

Reprints.

1866.

Type set, printed in black on blue wove paper, three varieties of each value, the six

stamps being printed on one sheet in two horizontal rows of three stamps each; only the first three types of each value were reprinted the clichés of the two others being too much damaged by rust.



3 15c black, blue paper, 3 varieties

4 30c " " " 3 " "

An infallible test for distinguishing the originals from the reprints is by the border; in the reprint it is formed by a single thick printer's rule, while in the originals it is composed of two thin printer's rules.

Provisional issues.

December 19th, 1885.

Stamps of the French Colonies of various issues surcharged in black with initials and new value.

1° Surcharged on 1859 issue.



- 5 5c on 40c vermillion on yellowish
 6 25c on 40c " "

Varieties:

- a. Inverted surcharge,
 7 5c on 40c vermillion on yellowish
 b. 52 instead of 25.
 8 52c on 40c vermillion on yellowish
 2° Surcharged on 1871-72 issues.



- 9 5c on 30c brown on yellowish
10 5c on 40c orange on yellowish
11 5c on 40c vermillion on yellowish

Varieties:

- 12 5c on 30c brown on yellowish
13 5c on 40c orange on yellowish

3° Surcharged on 1879 issue.



- 14 5c on 40c vermillion on straw
15 10c on 40c " "

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 16 5c on 40c vermillion on straw

May 20th, 1886.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1879 issue surcharged in black with initial and new value; same type of surcharge as in preceding issue.

- 17 5c on 30c brown on yellowish
18 20c on 30c " "

June 1891.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1877-86 issues surcharged in various ways.

I. Stamps of the 1881 issue surcharged in black with new value.

*

Perforated 14x13½:

- 19 2c on 20c red on green
20 15c on 20c " "

II. Stamps of the 1877-86 issues surcharged diagonally in black "REUNION."

*

1° Unperforated, issues of 1877-79.

- 21 40c vermillion on straw
22 75c carmine on light rose

2° Perforated 14x13½, issues of 1881-86.

*We will illustrate these stamps in the next number of this Journal.

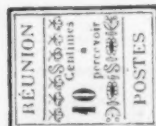
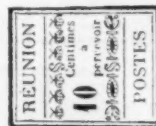
- 23 1c black on blue
24 2c brown on buff
25 4c claret on lavender
26 5c green on greenish
27 10c black on lavender
28 15c blue on white
29 20c red on green
30 25c black on rose
31 30c brown on bistre
32 35c black on yellow
33 40c red on straw
34 75c carmine on rose
35 1fr bronze green on straw

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1889.

Provisional issue.

Type set, printed on white wove paper in sheets of ten stamps in two horizontal rows of five stamps each, all differing from one another in minute details; the varieties are the same for the four values, the figures representing the denomination of value excepted. Size 17½x22mm.



- 101 5c black, 10 varieties
102 10c " 10 "
103 20c " 10 "
104 30c " 10 "

St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Provisional issues.

January 6th, 1885.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged in black with initials and new value; the figure "5" is inverted.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 1 5c on 2c brown on buff

Varieties:

- a. S. P. M. also inverted.
2 5c on 2c brown on buff
b. Surcharged "5" on the face and S. P. M. on the reverse.
3 5c on 2c brown on buff

March 7th, 1885.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1877 issue surcharged in black with initials and new value.



Type I.



Type II.

- 4 25c on 1fr bronze green on straw, type I.
5 25c on 1fr " " " " " II.

Varieties:

- a. "S. P. M." on top, "25" below.
6 25c on 1fr bronze green on straw, type I.
b. Surcharged inverted.
7 25c on 1fr bronze green on straw, type I.
8 25c on 1fr " " " " type II.
c. Surcharged vertically, reading upwards.
9 25c on 1fr bronze green on straw, type I.
10 25c on 1fr " " " " type II.
d. Surcharged vertically, reading downwards.
11 25c on 1fr bronze green on straw, type I.
12 25c on 1fr " " " " type II.
e. S. P. M. horizontally, inverted and 25 vertically, reading upwards.
12a 25c on 1fr bronze green on straw, type I.

March 26th, 1885.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged in black with initials and new value.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 13 5c on 4c claret on lavender
1° Variety: Surcharged inverted.
14 5c on 4c claret on lavender

July 27th 1885.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1879 issue surcharged in black with initials and new value; these and the stamps of the following issue were surcharged three at a time with a handstamp,



1° S 1mm distant from P.

- 15 5c (05) on 40c vermillion on straw
16 10c on 40c " " "
17 15c on 40c " " "

Variety: M inverted.

- 18 10c on 40c vermillion
2° "S" 2mm distant from P.
17 10c on 40c vermillion on straw
20 15c on 40c " " "

End 1885.

Stamps of the French Colonies of various issues surcharged in black with initials and new value.



1° Surcharged on 1877-79 issues.

- 21 5c (05) on 35c black on yellow
22 5c (05) on 75c carmine on light rose
23 5c (05) on 1fr bronze green on straw

Varieties:

- a. P M instead of S P M.
24 5c (05) on 35c black on yellow

- b. P. M. S. instead of S. P. M.
 25 5c (05) on 35c black on yellow
 c. M. S. P. instead of S. P. M.
 26 5c (05) on 1fr bronze green on straw
 Doubtless other varieties of these stamps exist.

2° Surcharged on 1881 issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 27 5c (05) on 20c red on green
 1886.

Type set, hands stamped on white wove paper.

P D
5

- 28 5c black
 29 10c "
 30 15c "

May 1891.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged in black with initials and new value; there are two types of the surcharge on the 35c.



Type I.



Type II.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 31 15c on 30c brown on bistre, type I.
 32 15c on 35c black on yellow, " I.
 33 15c on 35c " " II.
 34 15c on 40c " " I.

Sénégal.

Provisional issues.

April 8th 1887.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged in black with new value, the six types of surcharge are to be found on the same sheet.

Perforated 14x13½.



Type I.

Type II.

Type III.



Type IV.

Type V.

Type VI.

- 1 15c on 20c red on green, type I
 2 15c on 20c " " type II
 3 15c on 20c " " type III
 4 15c on 20c " " type IV
 5 15c on 20c " " type V
 6 15c on 20c " " type VI

Variety: Without top stroke of figure 1.

- 7 15c on 20c red on green, type I.

End 1887.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged in black with new value, the various types of surcharge being on the same sheet.

Perforated 14x13½.



Type VII.



Type VIII.



Type IX.



Type X.



Type XI.

- 8 5c on 20c red on green, type VII
 9 5c on 20c " " type VIII
 10 5c on 20c " " type IX
 11 5c on 20c " " type X
 12 5c on 20c " " type XI
 13 5c on 30c brown on bistre, type VII
 14 5c on 30c " " type IX
 15 5c on 30c " " type X



Type XII. Type XIII. Type XIV.



Type XV. Type XVI. Type XVII.



Type XVIII.



Type XIX.

- 16 10c on 4c claret on lavender, type XII
 17 10c on 4c " " " XIII
 18 10c on 4c " " " XIV
 19 10c on 4c " " " XV
 20 10c on 20c red on green, type XII
 21 10c on 20c " " " XIII
 22 10c on 20c " " " XIV
 23 10c on 20c " " " XV
 24 10c on 20c " " " XVI
 25 10c on 20c " " " XVII
 26 10c on 20c " " " XVIII
 27 10c on 20c " " " XIX

Varieties:

- a. Without top stroke of figure 1.
 28 10c on 4c claret on lavender, type XV
 b. With broken o.
 29 10c on 4c claret on lavender, type XV



Type XX. Type XXI. Type XXII.

- 30 15c on 20c red on green, type XX
 31 15c on 20c " " " XXI
 32 15c on 20c " " " XXII
 33 15c on 20c " " " VI

but thinner figures

Tahiti.

Provisional issues.

1882.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1879 issue surcharged in black with new value.



- 1 25c on 35c black on yellow

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
 2 25c on 35c black on yellow
 b. Error, surcharged on 40c stamps.
 3 25c on 40c vermilion on straw

June 12th, 1884.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged horizontally in black with name and new value.



Perforated 14x13 1/2.

- 4 5c on 20c red on green

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
 5 5c on 20c red on green
 b. Surcharged vertically, reading upwards.
 6 5c on 20c red on green
 c. Surcharged vertically, reading downwards.

- 7 5c on 20c red on green

July 30th, 1884.

Stamps of the French Colonies of the 1881 issue surcharged horizontally in black with name and new value.



Perforated 14x13 1/2.

- 8 10c on 20c red on green
 9 25c on 1fr bronze on green

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
 10 10c on 20c red on green
 11 25c on 1fr bronze green on straw

- b. Surcharged vertically, reading upwards.
 12 10c on 20c red on green
 13 25c on 1fr bronze green on straw
 c. Surcharged vertically, reading downwards.
 14 10c on 20c red on green
 15 25c on 1fr bronze green on straw

The surcharges on the last two issues were applied by means of a wooden hand stamp, a different one for each value; in the 5c on 20c the A of TAHITI is not barred, in the 10c on 20c, the A is barred and very wide (measuring 4 mm in width), and in the 25c on 1fr the A is narrow, measuring 3 mm. in width.

WRAPPERS.



We fail to see any reason why the so-called wrappers, which, by the way, are also to be found in the shape of envelopes, should have any more claim upon collectors than any other handstamp representing the amount of postage paid in cash at the post office.

In 1884 the post office at Papeete, in order to save the supply of stamps which was very small, stamped any mail matter, letters, newspapers, etc., according to the postage which was required, with the same hand stamps used to surcharge the provisional adhesives. The following have been seen, on various papers.

5 centimes
 5x5 centimes
 5x10 centimes
 25 centimes
 25x5 centimes
 25x10 centimes

THE REMAINDERS OF THE LAUREATED SERIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Federal Australian Philatelist.

In the month of February last, the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of South Australia, forwarded us, with a request for publication, copies of the two following letters:—

[COPY]

German Club Buildings,
 Pirie Street, Adelaide,
 2nd February, 1891.

The Postmaster General, Sydney, N.S.W.

SIR,— On behalf of the Philatelic Society of South Australia, I beg respectfully to ask if there were any unused remainders of New South Wales Postage Stamps of the issue 1851-54 sold by your Department within the last year or two. The reason of my enquiring will be apparent to you after perusal of Stanley Gibbons and Co. (Limited) advertisement enclosed herewith taken from Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s (Limited) Monthly Journal, for October, 1890.

The general belief of the members of my Society is, that these stamps are not genuine Government Remainders, but have been manufactured by some person to dupe stamp collectors. However, this is only surmise, and I should esteem it an honor if you would give me any information in the matter.

Trusting to have the honor of your reply, I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. W. ROSENHAIN,

Secretary Philatelic Society of South Australia.

Extract from "Stanley Gibbons (Limited) Monthly Journal."

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR NOVEMBER.—Stamps offered under this heading are on sale at these reduced prices for THREE MONTHS, or until the supply is exhausted.—New South Wales: 1851-54. Laureated Head of Queen. Un-

used Reminders.—N.B. Having secured the entire stock (a small one) of these stamps at a low price, we now offer Collectors and others a chance of securing some of them at the following VERY MODERATE rates: 2 pence, blue (stars in upper corners), unused, each 1/6; Plate of 50 varieties, including the rare error "WAEES" unused, each £2; 6 pence, brown, second plate, with coarse background, unused, each, 4/; Plate of 25 varieties, unused, each, £4; 8 pence, orange-yellow, unused, each, 5/; Plate of 50 varieties, including the very rare error with the leaves omitted to the right of "SOUTH" unused, each, £7; The three plates complete (125 stamps), unused, for £11 10s.

[COPY]

General Post Office, Sydney,

February 12th, 1891.

SIR,—In reply to your enquiry of the 2nd inst., as to whether there are any unused remainders of New South Wales Postage Stamps of 1851-54 as referred to in an extract forwarded, I have the honor to inform you that the matter was referred to the Inspector of Stamps, Government Printing Office, who reports that "there have been no 'Government Reminders' of these stamps since I have been Inspector of Stamps, and as far as I can ascertain for many years previously Without seeing the stamps I cannot give an opinion as to their genuineness."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

O. W. ROSENHAIN, ESQ.,

Secretary of Philatelic Society of South Australia,

German Club Buildings,

Pirie Street, Adelaide.

We were unwilling to publish this correspondence at the time, as the conclusions to be drawn from it could only result in casting a slur on the reputation of a firm of stamp dealers who have hitherto held the highest position in the philatelic world and enjoyed the confidence of all persons who have had dealings with them.

We therefore held over the publication of the letters until we had an opportunity of personally investigating the matter, in order that as clear a light as possible should be thrown on the origin of the stamps themselves, and the question as to their being "Government remainders" or not uncontestedly settled.

Such an opportunity occurred during our recent visit to Sydney, and we will proceed to narrate the result of our investigations, first premising our remarks with the explanation (for the benefit of the uninitiated) that the fact of the stamps in question being quoted at such absurdly low prices, and apparently existing in such quantity naturally called attention to the question of their origin. When we state that a few years ago the three entire sheets, quoted now at £11 10s., would have readily brought upwards of £200, had there been documentary evidence of their being genuine originals, the surprise caused by the sudden reduction in price will be easily accounted for. To proceed, we obtained a copy of each of the stamps as advertised in the monthly, and submitted them to Mr. Dalgarno, the Assistant Secretary of the General Post Office, an official who has for many years been connected with the Post Office, and himself an earnest philatelist. He at once stated

that in his opinion the stamps were *forgeries*; that the colors were not the same in shade as the originals; that no Government remainders have ever existed, and that no official reprints had been made, though the question had been mooted, for the very sufficient reason that *the plates could not be found*.

We then laid the stamps before Mr. Geo. Kellick, the Accountant of the Government Printing Office. This gentleman has been connected with the stamp issuing department ever since 1857, and being also a philatelist is eminently able to throw any light possible on the subject. He submitted the specimens to a practical printer who pronounced them to be impressions from steel or copper plates, thought that they had been printed comparatively recently. Mr. Kellick then stated that to his certain knowledge they were neither Government remainders nor official reprints. The first because had there been *any* remainders of stamps printed at the date of their issue they would certainly have been entered in the stamp printing books, and their issue would have been accounted for in the regular way. Secondly there could not have been any reprints made officially since 1857, for in the first place any such would have come under his immediate supervision, and secondly because the plates were *non-existent*! The question as to their being *proof impressions* struck from the plate on its completion to shew the state of the engraving, was not to be entertained, because not only did these impressions shew marked wearing of the plate which could only have resulted from long continued use, but the number of impressions evidently existing precluded the supposition that they were proofs, of which one or two sheets at the most would be printed.

Mr. Kellick then kindly produced for our inspection two steel plates, the faces of which were ground down quite smooth, all traces of engraving having been entirely removed.

The first of these is enclosed in a brown paper envelope which has been sealed, but the seals are broken. It is endorsed "Old planed off plate received in this state when Stamp Printing was transferred to the G.P.O. (1d.)" The G.P.O. here referred to is the Government Printing Office, and the date of transfer was Jan. 1, 1857.

This plate is 22x14 centimetres in size. The back shows the usual rough hammered appearance of steel plates, and the face has evidently been ground down. Mr. Kellick states the engraving was removed by the plate being applied to a grind stone.

The second plate is enclosed in a similar envelope bearing a similar endorsement, but the value assigned is (2d.). In size it is 21¾x16 centimetres, and its appearance is the same as the first described.

Now to endeavor to assign these plates to their proper place as regards the types and values of the stamps planed off.

The first is doubtless the 1d. laureated. The size corresponds with the autotype of the constructed sheet given in *Oceania*, the endorsement is in our opinion correct as to the value assigned to it, and that stamp was printed from a *steel* plate (*vide* Dr. Houison's book p. 61). The other is in our opinion that of the 3d. laureated and the value assigned to the plate in the endorsement is erroneous. The reason for this conclusion is that the 2d. laureated *steel* plate (that of July 1851 which was subsequently re-engraved,) still exists in the Government Printing Office, and is partially destroyed by hatchet cuts as shown in Dr. Houison's book. The size of this destroyed plate also differs from the planed-off one, being 23x15¼ in.

We have therefore three plates of the laureated series accounted for; the

rd., 2d., (normal and re-engraved), and the 3d. There remain, therefore, the 2d. plate with stars in angles engraved by Jervis, the 6d. plate which was also re-engraved, and the 8d plate all of which were of *copper*, to be accounted for. The official statement is that these three *cannot be found*.

Now a curious fact comes to light. Most of our readers have seen the photograph of the 2d. View plate, chopped into pieces with a hatchet, as it appears in Dr. Houston's book. This destroyed plate "got" into the possession of a formerly prominent Sydney philatelist, who has recently mysteriously disappeared. He stated that he purchased it at an old ragshop, and beneficently returned it to the Government, receiving as a reward for his disinterested generosity two reprints from the "Registered" plate.

We do not like to jump at conclusions, but might not the three missing plates have also found their way to the "old ragshop," and being perfect and not destroyed in any way, retained for future use *or* abuse?

In November, 1887, we received from a Sydney collector an offer of entire unused sheets of these three stamps now under discussion, minus the 8d. in blue, at the modest price of £150. As we required documentary evidence of their genuineness, and it was not forthcoming, no sale was effected. For a long time nothing more was heard of these rarities, until a lot were sold at auction in England and very high prices were obtained for single specimens and pairs cut from the sheets. At this time also the 8d. in blue, then dubbed a "proof" appeared. Since that time the prices have been dropping, and the supply has been increasing until we find them advertised in the wholesale manner shown at the beginning of this paper. Now to sum up and draw conclusions:—

1. The stamps are *not* "Government Remainders."

2. They are *not* "official reprints," but they are probably reprints struck from the original plates by some person who has obtained possession of them in some manner unknown to the Government of New South Wales, and foisted on to a reputable firm of dealers, who have doubtless been taken in by some cleverly concocted yarn about their correct and official origin, and by them sold to the public by the name to which they honestly believed them to be entitled. As to the 8d. in blue, it seems to be a clever "dodge" on the part of the producers to give color to the "proof" origin of their stamps, there being proof impressions in blue of the square 8d. known to many collectors.

We now call upon Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, Limited, to give their quota of evidence either to assist in completely clearing up the ugly clouds surrounding these stamps, or to effectually establish their claims to the title of "Government Remainders" in the face of such strong official evidence against them.

We feel sure that Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, Limited, are free from all blame for any intentional deception on their part, and that the deception rests with some Australian *Philatelists*. The *Monthly Journal* speaking of these italicised gentlemen, remarks: "Some of their consignments—guaranteed genuine originals; only (?) copies in existence, and the plates destroyed—have proved rather a risky investment for the purchasers." These remarks strongly point to the investment in question being that of the "Laureated Remainders."

NOTE—There is, to our mind, no reason for doubting the statement of fact presented here by the Philatelic Society of South Australia, and it simply reiterates a fact which has been well known to us for some time past, namely:

that the so-called remainders of the laureated series of New South Wales are reprints. Whether they are official or private speculative reprints can be of but little importance, as, under any circumstances, they would not be good for postage. The paper is entirely different from that employed for the original stamps and the worn impressions plainly show that they are the last printings from the plates.

At the same time, we consider these sheets of great value, as they contain all the varieties of the stamps and form an invaluable guide for collectors of plate varieties. As an evidence of their value we need only mention that the discovery or manufacture of these sheets proved conclusively that the arrangement of the 8d plate, as given by the Philatelic Society of London, was entirely erroneous.—[THE PUBLISHERS.]

THE MULREADY ENVELOPE AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

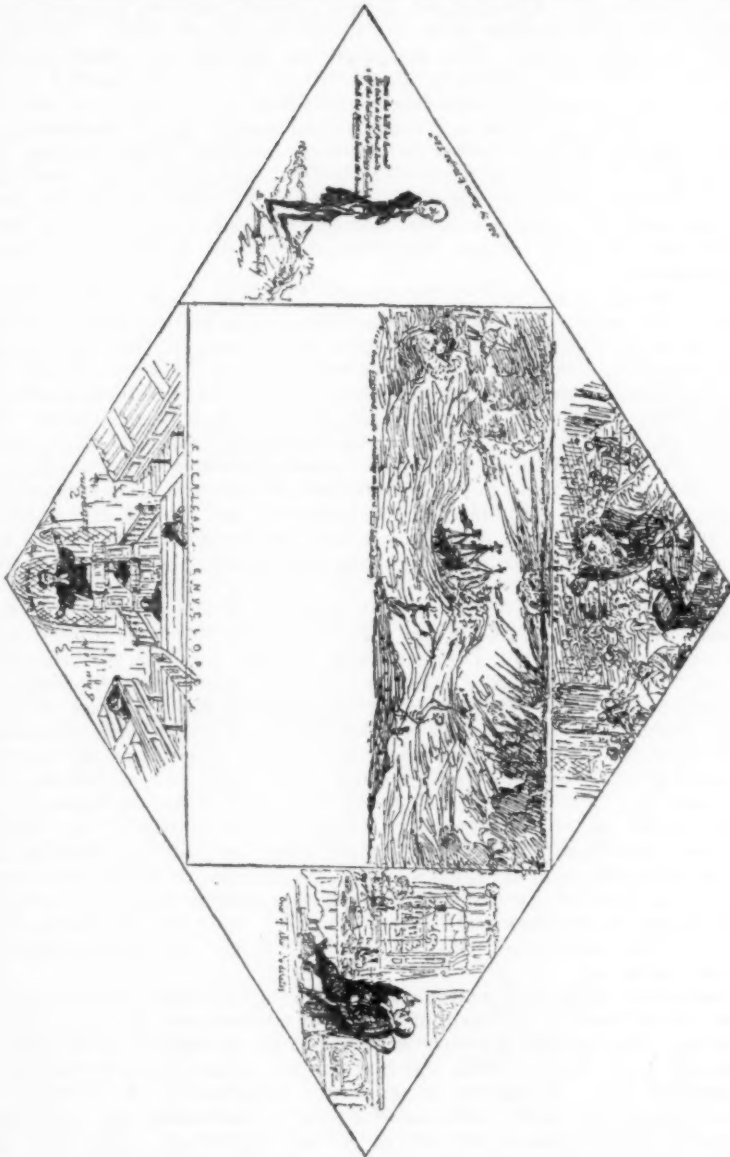
(*Monthly Journal*.)

Since writing what appeared in the last number, I have had an opportunity of examining more closely some of the numerous envelopes published by Hume. The three following probably belong to the same series as Nos. 1 to 4 described last month.

"Comic Envelope No. 6," which shows a view of a race-course, and a man with a wooden leg in the foreground selling cards of the Races. No. 16, on which is a picture of a naval engagement, with a good deal of smoke, and in the right-hand top corner of the address side is printed a grotesque stamp, with a portrait upon it like a gargoyle, and the inscription "EGATSOP" at top, and "YNNEP ENO" below, which I need not insult my readers' intelligence by translating for them. The vignettes, &c., on the flaps of this have no apparent connection with the central device. And No. 17, inscribed "The Acre Envelope," which bears on the address side a view of the Siege of St. Jean D'Acre, together with a list of the ships engaged, and a statement of the numbers killed on each side. The only copy I have seen is a used one. It has no illustrations on the flaps, but is closed by a separate picture, pasted over the reverse side, showing the bombardment on a larger scale. This number is especially interesting as having on the inside a long list of "*Musical Envelopes*," and some notices to which I shall refer later.

Of the "Tourist Envelopes," previously alluded to, I possess three. No. 1 has on the inside a map showing fifty miles around Stirling, with short descriptions of various tours. Outside is a portion of the same map, with a blank space in the centre for the address, and on the flaps are various views. The map in No. 2 shows fifty miles round Ben Nevis, and that in No. 3 fifty miles round Edinburgh and Leith; while the outside of each is occupied entirely by views, with the exception of a space left for the address and small bits of a map filling odd corners.

Hume also published a set of "St. Valentine's Envelopes," of which I have seen four, ranging from No. 1 to No. 11. The first of these has a fancy border surrounding the space for the address, in which figure bleeding Hearts undergoing dissection by Cupids—one armed with a knife and fork, and another with an axe. The designs on the flaps were evidently printed after the envelope was folded. There is a forge, with Cupids manufacturing arrows; a woman with a pair of tongs pursuing a man, presumably her husband; and a



number of Cupids holding a sort of archery meeting, and practising at living targets of both sexes. On No. 4 the address side is mainly occupied by a gigantic heart, with an arrow run through it; near the smaller end of it is a door, with a flight of steps, and loving couples are shown going in. In the right-hand upper corner is a hideous caricature of a postage stamp, and be-

low this is a Church. Covering the flaps is a design showing Cupid's forge, printed in the same manner as on No. 1, but on a larger scale. No. 10 is entitled "THE OLD MAID." The design on the address side shows an Old Maid with her pet cats, parrots, &c.; and that on the back is headed "THE OLD MAID'S TEA-PARTY," representing a number of elderly spinsters around a tea-table. These three are very roughly drawn, and I should suppose them to have been the publisher's first attempts in this line. They are very inferior to those of which I have given illustrations, and, in fact, to any of the others of Hume's productions that I have seen. If it were not for the fact that a caricature of a stamp is given upon one of them, I should be inclined to assign them to an earlier date than 1840, on account of their very primitive appearance.

No. 11, though termed a "St. Valentine's Envelope," is of quite a different nature to the three which I have described. The address side, with the exception of an oblong space in the centre, and a triangle filled with flowers in each corner, is occupied by the music and words of "Here's a Health to Ane I Loe Dear;" on the upper and lower flaps are the music and words of "O Weel May the Keel row," and "Love Among the Roses," and on the side flaps are the words of "Meet Me by Moonlight," and "Be Mine, Dear Maid." The impressions on the flaps are quite separate in this instance, and the whole is far neater and in better style than the others. I am inclined to take this to have been the immediate forerunner of the "Musical Envelopes," which appear to have been Mr. Hume's most successful venture in this direction, over seventy of them having been published in the course of a few months.

"The Musical Envelope No. 1" bears a portrait of Robert Burns at the left-hand side of the space for the address; on the flaps are printed the Music and words of "O, FOR ANE AND TWENTY, TAM!" and on the inside the words of "THE EXILE'S SONG." Inside the lower flap is the following announcement: "*It is the intention of R. W. Hume to issue a series of these Musical Envelopes ornamented with portraits of Byron, Scott, Burns, Campbell and others of the poets, and containing one or more of their songs with music. The series of these envelopes now consists of 21 kinds,—Comic, Musical & Topographical. 57 Shore, Leith, April, 1841.*" The twenty-seven were probably made up of the eleven (or more) "St. Valentine's," the three "Tourist's Envelopes," and of some of the other set, with no distinguishing title, the publication of which seems to have continued at the same time as that of the Musical Envelopes. No. 2 gives a portrait of Robt. Gilfillan, and the Songs, "FARE THEE WELL," and "I'VE AYE BEEN FOU' SIN' THE YEAR CAM' IN." The address on this is "52 Shore, Leith," but No. 57 appears again on a later one.

My collection of these is extremely imperfect. The next number that I possess is 61; this is in the form of a sheet or cover, measuring about $8\frac{5}{8}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On one side is a space marked out for the address, with a fancy border, $4\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, inside which at the left upper corner is "Musical Envelope, No. 61." At the left lower corner, "Published by R. W. Hume—Stationer, 57, Shore, Leith. Price One Penny." And along the left side, "Postages. 5 Envelopes go for 1d. 13 for 2d. 26 for 4d. 38 for 6d. 52 for 8d., &c." All this is printed in deep blue. On the upper and lower folds is an oval Landscape, with no name attached in black. On the inside of the sheet is a Song, with Music, headed, "THE PENNY POST BAG, No. 1," and with a roughly-drawn picture at the top, showing a street, probably in Leith, with various shops, &c., and two Postmen going about on Roller Skates (!) de-

livering letters, or perhaps packages of Mr. Hume's Envelopes, which are slung round them in large bundles. The song is as follows :

"HURRAH FOR THE POSTMAN THE GREAT ROWLAND HILL.

" Come send round the liquor and fill to the brim
A bumper to Railroads, the Press, Gas, and Steam ;
To rags, bags and nutgalls, ink, paper and quill,
The Post and the Postman, the gude Rowland Hill.
By steam we noo travel mair quick than the eagle,
A sixty mile trip for the price o' a sang !
A prin it has powntit,—th' Atlantic surmountit,
We'll compass the Globe in a fortnight or lang.

2

" The Gas bleezes brightly, you witness it nightly,
Our Ancestors lived unco' lang in the dark.
Their wisdom was folly, their sense melancholy !
When compared wi' sic wonderfu' modern wark,
Then send, &c.

3

" Neist o' rags, bags and size then, let no one despise then,
Without them whar wad a' our paper come frae ?
The dark flood o' Ink too, I'm given to think too,
Could as ill be wanted at this time o' day,
Come send, &c.

4

" The quill is a queer thing, a cheap and a dear thing,
A weak looking object, but Gude kens how strang,
Sometimes it is ceevil, sometimes its the deevil,
Tak tent when you touch it, you had nae it wrang.
Then send, &c.

5

" The Press I'll next mention, a noble invention,
The great mental cook with resources so vast ;
It spreads on bright pages the knowledge of ages,
And tells to the future the things of the past.
Then send, &c.

6

" Hech, Sirs ! but it is awfu'. (but ne'er mind, its lawfu')
To saddle the Postman wi' sic meikle bags ;
Wi' epistles and sonnets, love billets and groan-ets,
Ye'll tear the poor Postie to shivers and rags.
Then send, &c.

7

" Noo, Jock sends to Jenny, it costs but ae penny,
A screed that has near broke the Dictionar's back,
Fu' o' dove-in' and dear-in', and " thoughts " on the shearin' !!
Nae need noo o' whisp'rin' ayont a wheat stack,
Then send, &c.

8

" Auld drivers were lazy, their mail coaches crazy,
At ilk Public Housie they stopt for a fill ;
But noo at the gallop, cheap mail-bags maun wallop,
Hurrah for our Postman, the great Rowland Hill.
Then send, &c.

It may be observed that the price of this curiosity is marked outside as 1d., but inside as ½d. only!

The reason for this anomaly is revealed by No. 63, a copy of which has been kindly lent; it is very similar to No. 61, but has a border to the space for the address of a different pattern, and a different picture on the folds. On the inside are the songs "KITTY TYRELL" and "AULD ROBIN GRAY," with the heading "THE LYRE, No. 32." Now "Musical Envelope No. 1" bears the following note, amongst others: "*In course of Publication, The Lyre, a collection of popular Songs with Music. Price ½ pence (sic) P. Sheet. 100 Sorts. 12 go under a 2d. postage.*" We see that Mr. Hume combined his publications sometimes; the plain sheet with a song upon it was a number of *The Lyre*, "*price ½ pence,*" the same with a picture outside and a space marked out for the address, became a *Musical Envelope*, "*Price One Penny.*" The picture on No. 61 is of a Highlander playing the Bag-pipes to a young lady who is spinning—Jock and the spinning-Jenny! The copy of this that I have seen, was used in August 1844.

No. 1 gives us the date, April 1841, of the commencement of this Series; the only other date of publication that I can find, is on "The Acre Envelope," which I mentioned previously. Inside this is printed:—

"LIST No. 2 OF ENVELOPES.

"*Published by R. W. Hume [August 25th 1841]*

Lithographer, Leith."

This list is of Musical Envelopes, only, and gives the titles of the Songs upon Nos. 21 to 74 inclusive; at the head is the following notice:—

"*The very extraordinary demand, especially within these few weeks, has induced the Publisher to make a very great addition to the former number of these Envelopes. The following have been just added, price 1 l.-per dozen, having pictorial illustrations & Music.*" And at the end of the list is a note—"The music of these are of the best order, & the illustrations good. It is a curious fact, that of the Comic & other Envelopes (see this & the former list) several hundreds of thousands have been sold, producing to the revenue perhaps £700 Pennies, in 16 months!" I presume that this implies that Mr. Hume had sent out nearly a million of these envelopes, in small packets, through the post, to his various customers, and thus expended about £700 in postage, as I think that would be the only manner in which their publication would contribute to the Revenue.

These notes are of interest as showing that Mr. Hume commenced to bring out his envelopes immediately after the issue of the Post Office ones, in May 1840 (sixteen months from the end of August 1841); "*the former list,*" if we could find it, would probably show how many of the "*Comic & other Envelopes*" had been published down to a certain date. They were evidently not so popular as the Musical ones, for of the latter we see that seventy-four were brought out between April and August, 1841, while the envelope we are considering is only No. 17 of another series; to this may be added at least eleven St. Valentine's envelopes, making perhaps some thirty varieties of the Comic and others, in the sixteen months.

I do not think that many more varieties were added, at all events it does not seem that another list was published for some time; for my copy of this "Acre Envelope" was used, in May 1844, by Hume himself, in sending some of his productions to a correspondent in London, the following being written inside one of the side flaps:—

"Sir— It is certainly very gratifying to me the orders to the amount of hundreds of thousands of these envelopes. I enclose a list of 12 envelopes & will be glad to have the pleasure of a communication from you soon.

"I am, Sir, your obt. St.

"Robert W. Hume."

It is, I think, a fair inference that if a later list had been published at that time Mr. Hume would have sent it.

One more envelope, at any rate, was published after August, 1841, for it describes an event which took place on September 17th in that year. This has no number, but it seems a fitting companion to the last, as it celebrates the attack by "the Steamer Nemesis," under Captain W. H. Hall, upon the town of Sheepo, in China. On the address side is a picture of a naval attack on a Fort; in the right upper corner is a space inscribed, "*Place—for—the Queen's—Head!*" From which the inventor of our registered envelopes probably took his idea. On the upper flap is shown a Chinese tea garden, and on the lower some sailors scaling a tower. On the side flaps are the music and words of a song, entitled, "Hurra! The Steamer Nemeises! Hurra! Her brave Commander!" On the inside is what is stated to be a SKETCH BY CAPT. W. H. HALL, of one of the Affairs of his Steamer the NEMEISES." It shows a bird's-eye view of the "*Town & Harbor of Sheepoo*," with the course taken by the Nemesis, as it went in and out, leaving various Forts, Barracks, and Junks in flames, which are vividly depicted in red and yellow!

Other stationers in Scotland seem to have followed Hume's example. I have an envelope published by "D. Macgregor, Bookseller, 4, India Place," on the back of which are exhibited two young ladies casting their epistles into an oval space, which looks remarkably like the mouth of a wast-paper basket, but which no doubt is intended for the address. The design on the other side, printed after the flaps were closed, shows a gigantic face, with open mouth in which a lady and a gentleman are depositing letters, as in the case of the fancy portrait of R—d H—l shown on one of Hume's early numbers. In the lower margin of this are given the names of the artist and the printer, "A. Morris, invt.," and "W. Peck & Son, lithog. Edin." My copy of this was used July 1st, 1840.

The illustration given of the second of Hume's envelopes shows that it was "*also sold by Lawrie & Knight, Edinburgh*." I have another envelope which is inscribed as being sold by that firm, but which bears no publisher's name. It is entitled "CLERICAL ENVELOPE" (see illustration at the head of this paper), and, in the upper half of the address side, the Church is shown, under the figure of a Ship upon a stormy sea, attached to the shore (labelled "STATE") by a rope; a skeleton figure, with an axe, is about to deal "*A Death Blow*," severing the connections; but a personage with horns and a forked tail restrains him, crying, "*Hold! Enough*." The old gentleman with an axe, and an earnest desire to sever Church from State, seems familiar to us at the present day; let us hope the other old gentleman will continue to restrain him. On the right are the Winds, blowing their hardest to keep up the storm; on the left are other faces, representing clouds or cliffs, and a second ship is shown coming round the corner, with a large figure-head, and, below, the inscription, "The 'ABERDEEN'" (Aberdeen?) "*from Green-land, with something on board very like a Whale*." On the upper flap is shown "*Revivalism*" attracting an overflowing congregation, and on the lower a "*Sermon on Church Extension*" being preached to empty benches; on the side flaps are depicted clergy of two very different classes. Inside this envelope is an advertisement of Messrs. Lawrie & Knight, in which are mentioned "COMIC ENVELOPES,

various designs, 6d. per dozen," and ENDINBURGH ENVELOPES, containing Views of the Principal Buildings in Edinburgh, 2s. 6d. per dozen, *sorted*." It is more than probable that a good many of these were from Hume's manufactory.

I have also a copy of "CLERICAL ENVELOPE NO. 2," the designs upon which are in a similar style to those upon the one just described; it is shown, however, to be "*Published by A. Lesage, 21 Hanover St., Edinr.*" In the upper half of the address side is a picture entitled, "*The Parsons going it in the face of the Law,*" which shows a stand-up fight between Clergymen and Judges, in which the latter seem to be getting the worst of it. The battle is taking place in some public building, with columns on two sides of it, and an equestrian statue upon a high pedestal, round which some of the combatants are dodging. On the upper flap is depicted a drunken cobbler, with the inscription, "*A Curer of Souls in a state of Spiritual Independence.*" On the lower are two Parsons coming to fisticuffs, with the motto, "*O Tempora! O Mores!*" On one of the side flaps are shown "Revivalists," attempting to resuscitate a prostrate individual by means of a bucket of water and a pair of bellows. And on the opposite side are four men suspended from a gallows, under which is the inscriptions, "*Living given up by lineal descendants of the ancient Martyrs.*"

This concludes the Scotch envelopes of this nature, and I here also come to the end of my list of those bearing upon the subject of the introduction of cheap postage, a boon which seems to have been received with a good deal of ridicule by an ungrateful public, which did not fail, while abusing, to make full use of it.

THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

The Federal Australian Philatelist.

[BY DAVID H. HILL.]

(Continued from page 267).

As bearing on the remarks in the previous number of this journal, on the use of New South Wales stamps for pre-paying letters in Port Phillip, I may quote a notification which was published in the *Government Gazette*, by the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30th June, 1851

POSTAGE BETWEEN NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

His excellency the Governor General having conferred with His Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip, relative to the Postage which will become chargeable on Letters, Packets and Newspapers, passing between this Colony and Victoria, on the erection of the latter into a separate Dependency of the Crown, has been pleased to direct, that, pending the necessary legislation on the subject, the same charges for Postage shall continue to be made as at present on all such letters, packets and newspapers; but it being necessary to make such arrangements in reference to this matter, as will ensure to each Colony, so far as circumstances will permit, the benefit of its postal Revenue, it is to be understood that Postage Stamps of each Colony will only be available in posting letters, packets or newspapers in the Colony by which they are issued; but they will nevertheless, if of sufficient value, free them from

further charge on delivery in the other Colony to which they may be conveyed. If not prepaid by money or in stamps, they will nevertheless be forwarded to their destination, and in such case they will become chargeable (newspapers excepted) with double postage in the Colony in which they may be delivered. If the value of the stamps be insufficient, the difference necessary to make up the proper amount of postage, will also be charged double on delivery of the letters and packets. The amount received for postage on letters, packets and newspapers not prepaid will be carried to the credit of the Revenue of the Colony in which the same is collected.

By His Excellency's Command,

(SIGNED)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

The New South Wales Postage Act 13 Vict. No. 38 remained in force in Victoria until early in 1852. On the 6th January of that year the Victoria Legislature passed Act 15 Vict. No. 8, entitled "An Act to amend the Law for the Conveyance and Postage of Letters." This Act which came into operation on 1st February, 1852, repealed the existing Acts of New South Wales, so far as they extended to the Colony of Victoria. As before, the minimum rates of postage were:—Town letters, 1d.; Inland letters, 2d.; Ship letters, 3d. (in addition to the inland postage) per half ounce. The registration of letters remained at sixpence. Newspapers were now allowed to pass free, if posted within seven days, except when delivered by letter carrier in the same town as posted. The "poundage" of 4 per cent. allowed to all purchasers of certain quantities of stamps, was still continued.

In December, 1852, Mr. Thomas Ham submitted to the Colonial Secretary, at Melbourne, tenders for engraving three steel plates for one penny, three penny and sixpenny stamps, each plate to contain fifty engravings, similar in design to the twopenny plate; and also, printing a supply of stamps from them. The Tender Board, to which these proposals were submitted, recommended, however, the adoption of a suggestion by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that plates and stamps be procured from England, and acting upon the recommendation of the Chief Postmaster, two steel plates and a supply of one penny and sixpenny stamps were in May, 1853, ordered through the Colonial Agent General, London. These stamps will be more fully referred to under Type VI.

In March, 1853, the Chief Postmaster made application for the gumming of the remaining half of the twopenny stamps supplied by Mr. Ham in his last contract. This was done by Mr. George Lawrence, who had supervised the printing; his account is for gumming 4,800 sheets, so that 200 sheets must have been issued ungummed.

In October of the same year, the Chief Postmaster reported upon the diminution of the stock of postage stamps, and asked for a further supply of half a million each of one penny and three penny, and two millions of twopenny stamps, which received the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Two tenders were received for this service, one from Messrs. Stringer and Mason (successors to Mr. Ham, the former contractor), at the price of 6s. 6d. per thousand stamps; and the other from Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co., Lithographers, of Melbourne, for the sum of £400. The tender of the latter firm was recommended by the Board, and accepted, Mr. James Longcroft being appointed supervisor of the printing. The bond is dated 19th December, 1853, and is signed by Messrs. James Stirling Campbell, James Fergusson and Rudolph Hackmann, and their sureties. The agreement attached to the bond is dated 21st October, 1853, and reads:—

"We hereby engage to prepare for the Chief Postmaster 3,000,000 post-

age stamps, as follows—500,000 penny, 500,000 threepenny, to be lithographed from the plate now in the possession of the Chief Postmaster; 2,000,000 twopenny, to be struck off from the plate now in the possession of the Chief Postmaster. To provide paper, printing and gumming, and the work to be performed under the superintendence of an officer appointed by the Chief Postmaster for that purpose. Quantities to be delivered in a perfect state at the rate of 400,000 a month of the class that may be most required, on condition of receiving the sum of four hundred pounds, sterling, that is, printing and paper for 3,000,000 stamps £350, gumming £50, total £400."

The account for payment states that this contract was completed 10th May, 1854. During the two months between the signing of the agreement and the bond, the remaining stock of twopenny stamps was being rapidly used up. On the 8th November the Chief Postmaster reported that he had "just disposed of the last bundle of twopenny stamps," and again on the 25th of the same month, that the twopenny stamps in his possession were "at the very point of exhaustion." I find by the Stamp Ledger that at the end of November there were only a little over 6,000, or about three days' supply of this value left in stock. The half million of plate-printed twopenny stamps, therefore, lasted less than twelve months, not half the time anticipated.

From the difference in the expression used in the agreement with Messrs. J. S. Campbell & Co., as to the mode of printing the twopenny stamps, one would infer that these were to be printed direct from the plate as before. This probably was the intention at the time, but considering the imperative necessity for an immediate supply, the delay in the preparation of the bond having completely exhausted the stock on hand in the General Post Office, it would be found much more expeditious to print from the stone, as with very little trouble the number of transfers laid down could be increased according as the urgency of the occasion demanded. Though both in this and in a subsequent contract by this firm the stamps were lithographed, it will be noticed that in the latter agreement the same wording, "to be struck off from the plate," is used.

To show the great augmentation in the work of the Post Office at this period, I quote the following from the Post Office Report:—

"1853. During this year the increase of business in the Post Office Department of Victoria was almost unexampled, the stream of immigration which was occasioned by the gold discovery had fairly set in, and the increase of the correspondence with the United Kingdom, with the adjoining colonies, and, indeed, with the whole civilized world, caused such an amount of business as could not be satisfactorily disposed of with the resources at the command of those who had to carry on the duties of the establishment; indeed, it is a matter of surprise how the work was carried on at all, when the accumulated disadvantages the department had to contend against are considered. In addition to the enormous increase of correspondence, which was in itself calculated for a time to embarrass a well-organized staff working in a suitable and commodious office, the Post Office officials of the day had to contend against the disadvantages arising from totally inadequate office accommodation, and from the impossibility of securing the services of experienced assistants, those who were engaged on the emergency being, with few exceptions, inexperienced persons, totally unacquainted with Post Office duties."

From the 1st January, 1854, the title of the Chief Postmaster of Victoria was altered to "The Postmaster-General of Victoria." The fee for

registration of letters was raised from this date from sixpence to one shilling. On the 1st May of this year Act 17 Vict., No. 30, came into force, repealing Act 15 Vict., No. 9, and raising the rates of postage to—Town letters 2d.; inland letters 6d.; and ship letters 1s. Newspapers again became liable to a charge of 1d. each; but if put into any Post Office for delivery at such Post Office, and directed "To be kept until called for," were exempt from postage, as under the old Act. Prepayment of postage was made compulsory from 1st January, 1855. The augmentation in the rates of postage was occasioned by the great increase in the cost of postal service, the expenditure for 1853 being nearly three times that of the revenue.

In March, 1854, the Postmaster-General requested the preparation of 3,000,000 twopenny stamps, and the Tender Board having recommended that tenders should be called for, a notification to the following effect was published in the *Government Gazette*.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MELBOURNE, 31st March, 1854.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Tenders being required for 3,000,000 impressions of twopenny postage stamps (to be struck off from a plate now in the possession of the Postmaster-General), the same to be gummed, and in perfect condition, and delivered, and deliverable in portions of 500,000 per month, the first portion to be delivered not later than the 1st of July next. Persons desirous to contract for providing the same are requested to transmit their offers, in writing, endorsed "Tender for Postage Stamps," to be deposited in the Tender Box at the Audit Office, Melbourne, on or before Tuesday, the 2d of May next, before 11 o'clock a. m.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Sgd.) JOHN FOSTER.

The Postmaster-General subsequently recommended, in view of the alteration of the inland rates under the new act, that only half the number of twopenny stamps should be struck off, and the tender of Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson (formerly Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co.,) was accepted for £225. The bond is dated 19th May, 1854, and signed by Messrs. J. B. Campbell and James Fergusson, and their sureties. The agreement attached to the bond is dated 28th April, 1854, and is as follows:—

"We hereby engage to prepare for the Postmaster-General one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) twopenny postage stamps to be struck off from the plate now in possession of the Postmaster-General, to provide paper, printing and gumming (specimen of which is hereby attached). The work to be performed in the best manner under the superintendence of an officer appointed by the Postmaster-General for that purpose, and the stamps to be delivered in a perfect state in quantities of not less than five hundred thousand (500,000) per month, on condition of receiving the sum of two hundred and twenty-five pounds (£225). The sheets to contain one hundred and twenty (120) stamps each."

On the urgent representation of the Postmaster-General an engagement was also entered into with the same firm in May to supply 4,000,000 penny and 2,000,000 three penny stamps for the sum of £900. The bond is dated 2d June, 1854. Attached to the bond is the following agreement, dated 19th May, 1854:—

"We hereby engage to prepare for the Postmaster-General four millions (4,000,000) penny and two millions (2,000,000) three penny postage stamps

to be lithographed from the plate now in the possession of the Postmaster-General. We agree to provide paper, printing and gumming (specimen of the latter attached thereto) to perform the work in the best manner and under the superintendence of an officer appointed by the Postmaster-General for that purpose, quantities to be delivered in a perfect state at the rate of five hundred thousand (500,000) per month of the class that may be most required on condition of receiving the sum of nine hundred pounds (£900) sterling."

(*To be Continued*).

NEW COUNTERFEITS OF JAPANESE STAMPS.

From the German of Max Vorwald in "Der Philatelist."

(*American Philatelist.*)

I have just received from Japan a set of 26 different really beautifully executed forgeries of stamps of that country. Fortunately they all bear the stamp of iniquity on their face in the shape of the two characters represented in the accompanying engraving, and meaning "facsimile."

参
考

(SAN)

(KO.)

The two first (square) issues bear these characters, in microscopic size, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. square, above the black designation of value and also printed in black—*San* to the right and *Ko* to the left; the execution of the stamps otherwise is so perfect that one is always led to believe that they have been printed from the original plates.

It would seem that the stamps of the same colors, 48 mon and $\frac{1}{2}$ sen brown, 100 mon and 1 sen blue, etc., have been printed from the same plates. On the *brown* stamps the tails of the dragons, instead of being rounded off, end in long single hairs; the dragons' backs, where they approach the border ornaments, instead of being perfectly bare in the middle, are covered with fine hairs or bristles. The *blue* stamps can best be known by the left lower claw of the dragon on that side, the lower toe of which, instead of projecting forward like the others, is rather crippled and hangs downward.

The *red* stamp can hardly be distinguished from the originals, with perhaps the exception of the head of the left-hand dragon, which is rather flattened. The *green* stamps can be told by their color, which as a rule is too dark. The genuine stamps are printed in bluish-green, sometimes nearly blue, or in a very light yellowish-green, the latter, it is true, only in the first issue. The counterfeits of the second issue can further easily be told by there being too wide a space between the border of the design and the perforation.

Then we have counterfeits of the following stamps: $\frac{1}{2}$ sen gray, $\frac{1}{2}$ sen brown with syllabic character, 2 sen red, 4 sen rose, 4 sen green without syllabic character, 1 sen brown with syllabic character, 10 sen green, 20 sen

lilac, 30 sen gray, 10 sen blue, 20 sen carmine-rose, 30 sen violet, all of which are easily recognized by the fact that the inner Japanese inscription shows *six* characters instead of *four*, the last two being those above described, *San-Ko*. The 5 sen green with buckle on the oval also has six characters instead of four, but *San-Ko* is here placed on the left, *i. e.* at the beginning of the characters. On the 6 sen brownish-lilac and 6 sen orange with buckle, instead of the character *Ki-te* (stamp) placed on the left of the sun in the middle the characters *San-Ko* have been substituted.

Best of all are the three stamps of the bird-series, 12 sen rose, 15 sen lilac, and 45 sen rose-carmine—in fact they are perfect works of art. All three bear the characters *San-Ko* in microscopic size and in the same color as that of the stamp. On the 12 sen they will be found right and left of the head of the bird; on the 15 sen in the inner circle, directly below the upper indication of value; on the 45 sen also in the inner circle, but to right and left of the rock on which the eagle is sitting. Another infallible test for these three rare stamps, as well as those above described, with the exception of the 4 sen rose, 4 sen green, 20 sen lilac, and 30 sen gray, is the fact that the chrysanthemum blossoms (or sun) does not have 16 *parts*, but either 14 or 15 *divisions*; of course, especially on the bird-series, recourse must be had to a good lens to count them. On the four stamps excepted above, the chrysanthemum has 16 *parts* like *all the genuine*. (The first and second issues do not show this blossom at all). The 20 sen lilac and 30 sen violet are very poor as to color, both of them appearing too light and faded.

It is worthy of notice that the Japanese Government permits the manufacture and sale of these imitations because of their bearing the word "fac-simile," and—perhaps—also, because only foreigners are made happy with them.

As these stamps, no doubt, will also be offered *cancelled*, great caution must be observed in buying them, especially those of the first and second issues and of the bird issue.

AN UNCATALOGUED COLOMBIAN STAMP.



Mr. H. Clotz has shown us a stamp of the Colombian Republic, totally unknown to us and which we do not believe has ever been mentioned before; it is a 5c slate of the 1860 issue, but of the type of the 20c of the same issue and the figures representing the denomination of value above and below the pearly circle containing the coat of arms, are "50" instead of "5," the "o" being more indistinct below the arms than above; the inscription "5 CENT" in the lower part of the frame is very indistinct. After a very careful examination of this stamp we have come to the following conclusion: in making up the plate of the 5 centavo stamp, through some oversight the die of the 20 centavo was used for the transfer of one of the stamps; this mistake being discovered only after the plate was completed, it was remedied by erasing the figures "20" and replacing them by the figure "5;" this was done in a very bungling way as the erasure is plainly discernable; that the stamp is of the type of the 20c is clearly proven by the fact that the circle around the

coat of arms is composed of 44 pearls instead of 48 as on the 5c, and the ships on both sides of the isthmus are merely two plain ovals, without the slightest indication of masts, etc.

TO CANADIAN PHILATELISTS.

The Organizing Committee of "*The Philatelic Society of Canada*," invite all stamp collectors to send their names in to the Secretary *pro tem*, L. M. STAEBLER, 984 Richmond St., London, Canada. No fee required to join. Official organ and fine Exchange Department *free*. Annual dues to July 1, 1892, will be only 25c. Those amateur and advanced collectors who desire to see a national society free from the influence of a money grabbing clique, are requested to send their names at once to above address.

J. R. HOOPER, Chairman Committee.

NOTES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—One of our correspondents gives us the following information:

The new issue of adhesives, envelopes, etc., will be composed of the following values.

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 15, 16, 24 and 50 centavos, 1, 2 and 5 pesos.

Envelopes.

5 and 8 centavos.

Wrappers.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 4 centavos.

Letter Cards.

2 and 4 centavos.

Postal Cards.

4 centavos and 4x4 centavos.

Instead of a different portrait for each stamp, there will be only three for the entire series:

1° Portrait of Rivadavia on the $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 8 and 10 centavos, also on envelopes, wrappers, Postal and Letter Cards.

2° Portrait of Belgrano on the 15, 16, 24 and 50 centavos.

3° Portrait of San Martin on the 1, 2 and 5 pesos.

The stamps will be watermarked and are to be printed by the South American Bank Note Company.

THE following extract from an article in the *Morning Post* comments on the acquisition of the "Tapling Collection," and as a fair specimen of the altered views on Philately now held by the Press, is worth the perusal of our readers:

Subject to the perusal of the trustees, the British Museum will speedily obtain possession of an interesting and unique addition to their store of treasures and curiosities. The late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M. P., has by his will bequeathed to the nation his accumulation of many years, illustrative of what he modestly yet discreetly terms the science or hobby of stamp-collecting, subject merely to the provisos that they are to be open to the inspection of those interested in such matters, and to be kept permanently apart in a special room or portion of a room, in the Museum, and distinguished by the title of

the Tapling Collection. These conditions are neither onerous nor unusual, and it may therefore be assumed that the trustees will find no difficulty in complying with them, in which case we may soon expect to see Mr. Tapling's bequest placed in position in the galleries. The Museum authorities have been for some time past engaged in making a collection for themselves, based partly upon the proceeds of their foreign correspondence; but the scheme has up to the present made but little progress, the stamps have not been classified or arranged, and the collection does not possess much importance, either from its size or from its inclusion of many very rare or valuable specimens. Mr. Tapling's legacy will, therefore, form the first opportunity for anything like national recognition of an art which its votaries, following the lead of a French amateur, M. Herpin, have apparently agreed to call by the barbarous and inaccurate title of philately. There can be little doubt that the exhibition of the Tapling Collection, which is understood to be one of the most complete and valuable in the kingdom, will excite a considerable amount of interest—perhaps even of enthusiasm. Stamp collecting as a pursuit cannot, in this country at least, claim to date any further back than the year 1862, but it has since then unquestionably established a strong hold upon the fancy of the public. A society has been founded to advance its interests, it has its organs in the Press, its exchanges and its marts, and its followers are taken from all classes of society, from princes of the blood and *dilettanti* down to clerks and schoolboys. Its fascination may therefore be taken for granted; but it is also said to possess some elements of utility and even of instruction, and, within certain limits, the claim cannot be altogether disallowed. A collection of stamps forms a kind of historical and geographical record. Its ever-growing variety—and the fact that it has no finality is regarded as one of its principal recommendations—is based upon the eternity of political change, and alterations of dynasty or dominion are in no way more promptly or graphically indicated than by the postal issues. In this respect, philately is superior to numismatics, for the coinage, as in the case of our English gold in Portugal, is not always an accurate reflex of the political status of a country, while its postage stamps almost invariably are. Thus Heligoland stamps of 1890 and of 1891 are pregnant with suggestion and information, and a similar interest, of course, attaches to the stamps of absorbed principalities like Parma, new Colonies like Fiji, or countries in a state of political transition, as from the Empire to the Republic in Brazil. Stamps too, have often a considerable degree of artistic value, and indeed it is on many grounds desirable that the nation should possess an adequate collection, for which Mr. Tapling's generous bequest will furnish something more than a nucleus. Postage stamps are not matters of first rate interest or importance; but they have a certain value of their own, and the completeness and utility of the British Museum will be enhanced by the introduction of a new element whose study in the language of its chief apostle, requires 'some knowledge at least of geography, history, portraiture, engraving, paper manufacture, heraldry and currency.'"—(*Philatelic Record*.)

TOBAGO.—The following is an extract from a letter of the Postmaster of Tobago: "We have a 5/- stamp, but at present it is *used for fiscal purposes ONLY*, in fact it is a fiscal stamp, and not a postage one. I doubt very much if it was ever used for postal purposes, but *if so* ? it must have been fully 12 or 13 years ago, before we had separate stamps for postal purposes."

ROUMANIA.—Mr. Witt informs us that a new issue of postage stamp will be ready about October first.

BARBADOS.—The Registration Envelope is now issued in a new size, 226x194mm.

GOLD COAST.—The Registration Envelope of this colony has been modified instead of having the words "Goldcoast colony" in a semi-circular band above the stamp, it has the same inscription in black letters, placed in a curve above the stamp.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a provisional 1 penny stamp on the 2½p blue; this is evidently a mistake as this colony now uses the Leeward Island stamps.

TURKEY.—The reason for surcharging the current set of stamps 'Imprime' is that newspapers are entitled to a reduction of 15 per cent. of the postage and the surcharge is to prevent the use, for other purposes, of the stamps bought at a discount.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The registration envelopes are now printed by De la Rue & Co., and come in size 152x94mm.

TASMANIA.—On the 15th of April last an expected supply of De La Rue's 1d. adhesives not having come to hand, recourse was once more had to the old plate of 1870. From this plate 500 sheets, or 60,000 stamps were printed at the *Mercury* office in a similar shade of vermilion to the provisional of 1889. The paper is that with wmk. TAS, type II., and the stamps can only be distinguished from the 1889 printing by the position of the watermark, which reads from the right lower to the left upper corner, when viewed from the back of the stamp. The perforation is 11½.

TAS

Type I

TAS

Type II.

This supply was soon exhausted, and another 60,000 were printed at the Government Printing Office, the color produced being a bright rose, closely resembling that of the English printed stamps. A book of the old paper with type I. of the TAS wmk. was used, the letters showing distinctly through the design of the stamp and giving it a very ugly appearance. The perforation is 11½.

The English supply still failing to arrive, more stamps were struck off at the Government Printing Office in the same shade, but on type II. of the TAS paper; perforation, 11½.

The 12 perforating machine, which has been out of repair for some time, has been renovated and the last described stamp now shows that perforation.

At present there is another book of the old paper being printed upon, and by the time these notes are in type will be issued with the 12 perforation.

The same old paper has been used for the ½d, 240,000 of which were printed at the *Mercury* office in a brownish yellow shade and perforation 11½. The 12 machine has also operated on the stamps of this value on TAS (type I. and II.) paper.

When the 2½d. provisional was first printed, a few sheets were struck off at night, and the color was by mistake produced in a deep blue, a similar shade to the 9d. These sheets at first withheld, have now been issued and used up. This provisional now appears with the surcharge re-set, the "d"

being slightly more distant from the $2\frac{1}{2}$ than before, the whole surcharge being 15 m.m. high, formerly it was 14 m.m., the color is very pale blue, the printing performed in a better manner, and the perforation is 12.

SUMMARY.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. brownish yellow, wmk. TAS I, perf.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange	12
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange	12
1d. vermilion	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1d. rose	12
1d. "	12
1d. "	12
1d. "	12
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. dark blue	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale blue	12 with altered surcharge

—Federal Australian Philatelist.

NICARAGUA.—The size of the wrappers chronicled in February last, is 170x275mm; there are only three values, 1, 2 and 4 centavos instead of four as catalogued.

FRENCH COLONIES.—The Under Secretary of State of the French Colonies, has ordered (until the new type, which is in preparation, has been issued) that all the postage stamps in stock at the various colonies should be surcharged with the name of the Colony; the reason for the adoption of a new type is that the rates of currency are not the same in the various colonies.

PERAK.—Following the lead of the other Malaccan States the 24c green of the Straits issue has been surcharged similarly to those noted, Johore, etc., in the June Record, there being according to the I. J. B. five varieties of type; another value, the six cents, violet has also been lowered in denomination by the like surcharge (PFRAK—ONE—CENT in three lines, and the value barred), there being here also five varieties of type, one of which, being the sixth stamp in the top row, bears the word Preak in error.

1c black surcharge on 6c violet; Straits Settlements type, wmk. Crown and C A; perforated 14; five varieties of type.

1c black surcharge on 6c violet; Straits Settlements type; wmk. Crown and C A.; perforated 14; error Preak.

2c black surcharge on 24c, green; Straits Settlements type; wmk. Crown and C A; perforated 14; five varieties of type.

(*Philatelic Record.*)

BELGIUM.—Mr. Witt has shown us another error of the 1c gray, this time Belgique is spelled DELGIQUE.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Herrick, Clotz, Bowers, Witt, Adenaw and to *Philatelic Record*, the *Monthly Journal*, *Le Timbre Poste*, *The Federal Australian Philatelist*, *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, the *American Philatelist* and *l'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge, Secretary, P. T. Schumann.

For information address the Secretary, No. 7, Third avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island.

Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, P. O. Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

102D REGULAR MEETING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891.

Present, August Dejonge, Henry Clotz. R. F. Albrecht, F. C. Vehslage, Oscar Dejonge.

In the absence of the secretary, Mr. Oscar Dejonge was requested to act as such.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht proposed for membership Mr. Alvin Zschiesche and Professor Becker.

Mr. Henry Clotz proposed Mr. Hermann Demann.

All of whom were referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. I. A. Mekeel was unanimously elected as a member of this Society.

Mr. Salomon Cohn, of Custring, Germany, sends stamps for exchange. Referred to the Exchange Manager.

Messrs. Bright & Son, of Bournemouth, England, offer exchange. Referred to the Exchange Manager.

The President notifies the Society that he has received a letter from Mr. E. Doebelin, in which he regrets that he will not be able to be present at the coming A. P. A. convention, and sends a photo about which the members of this society have not yet formed a clear and comprehensive view. Nevertheless it is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered to our friend and member in Allegheny City, and that at his next visit to New York he will find all the pictures framed as ordered.

Mr. Wm. Kleine sends some counterfeits for the album, and Mr. R. F. Albrecht presented the society collection with a 100 centavo, black Mexico, used, which were accepted with thanks.

It was moved by Mr. R. F. Albrecht and seconded by Mr. Henry Clotz that as we had been recipients of hospitality by the National Society, Brooklyn Club and Philatelic Society, N. Y., we deem it our duty to reciprocate, and it is therefore resolved that the Secretary be ordered to write all members of said societies to meet us on October 14th for a sociable evening in our meeting room in Staten Island. The President appoints Mr. Albrecht, Mr. Clotz and Mr. Benary as committee.

The Exchange Manager, Mr. Albrecht, having shown some very fine exchange sheets which he had just received from Europe by one of the ocean greyhounds, among which are seven 3 pfening Saxony stamps, splendid specimens on original letters, at which the members of the Staten Island society took the opportunity to complete their collections of Saxony, and reduced the quantity to a very small minimum. After thanking him in supplying the society with those rarities the society adjourned at 10.15.

Next meeting will take place on September 16th.

OSCAR DEJONGE,
Secretary pro tem.

SPECIAL MEETING SEPT. 5, 1891.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge in the chair, A. Witt, Oscar Dejonge, J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin, R. F. Albrecht, Henry Clotz, R. R. Bauer, and as guests, Mr. Albert Schindler, from Frankfort-on-Main, and Prof. Alexander, from Rio de Janeiro.

Meeting called to order at 8 o'clock.

On account of the absence of the secretary Mr. Bauer was elected as such.

President Dejonge welcomed the guests in his usual hearty way.

On motion, being duly seconded, all business was dispensed with.

Prof. Alexander had a good lot of Brazilian stamps, envelopes and postal cards with him, and a lively bidding for some curiosities took place.

Mr. Alexander disposed of quite a lot of his valuable stock among the members.

Mr. Schindler collects mostly postal cards of all countries, and states that his collection contains at present about 6,000 specimens, besides he collects Portugal and France and their respective colonies.

Prof. Alexander will remain here until September 21st at No. 40 Gramercy Place, corner 21st street, where he will be pleased to meet anybody interested in Brazilian stamps, postal cards and envelopes.

A lively debate took place on the value of old stamps of Brazil, and the Professor told us repeatedly that our dealers here don't know what they are selling. He wanted to buy up some stamps—all they had—at their full catalogue prices, but was unable to get any.

After thanking the guests for their visit the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock. The next regular meeting will be Sept. 16, 1891.

ROB. R. BAUER,
Secretary pro tem.

103D REGULAR MEETING, WEDNESDAY SEPT. 16, 1891.

Present: Aug. Dejonge in the chair, R. F. Albrecht, H. Kessler, A. Litnobra, J. W. Scott, H. Clotz, Dr. Odendall, and as guest Mr. A. Schindler.

In absence of the Secretary, Mr. H. Clotz acts as such.

Mr. Albrecht proposes for membership:

Mr. August Strung.

Mr. Henry Clotz proposes Mr. Albert Schindler, and Mr. Aug. Dejonge proposes Dr. Rhoehrer.

Mr. Alwin Zschiesche, Prof. Becker, and Mr. H. Determann were unanimously elected as members of this society.

The Exchange Manager reports Sales for the month of August amounting to \$188.85. He also requests all members who wish to participate in the circuits to notify him to this effect as *no one* will receive Books unless he desires them and makes personal application for them.

Mr. Watson sends his photo on the U. S. Ladies size Postal Card which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Arthur Tuttle and Mr. Chas. Kentgen send in their resignations, which have been accepted, with regret.

Mr. A. Schindler exhibited a part of his valuable collection of Postal Cards which was admired by all.

The P. C. collectors can be congratulated upon to have Mr. Schindler amongst them, as he will make his future home here.

Mr. Schindler besides collecting Postage Stamps is a most enthusiastic collector of P. C.

Brother Watson go for him.

Mr. Dejonge exhibited his Finland stamps and Postal Cards which is most complete, and beautifully arranged.

Meeting adjourned 10:30.

Next meeting will take place on Oct. 21, 1891. H. CLOTZ, *Sec. pro tem.*

POSTAL CARDS.

Issued since February 1891.

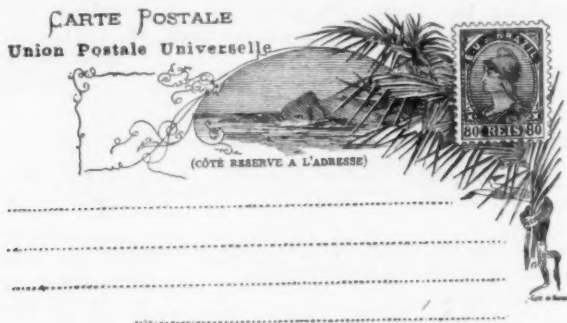
BAVARIA.—The following cards have been issued:

dated (90)	3pf brown	<i>buff</i> , watermarked	vertical	wavy lines		
"	"	5pf green, <i>buff</i>	"	"	"	"
"	(91)	3pf brown, <i>buff</i>	"	horizontal	"	"
"	"	5pf green, <i>buff</i>	"	"	"	"
"	"	5x5pf green, <i>gray</i>	"	"	"	"
"	"	10x10pf carmine, <i>buff</i>	"	"	"	"

BOLIVIA.—A reply card, similar to the 2c single card of 1887 but with stamp with 9 stars instead of 11, has just been issued.

2x2c blue, *buff*.

BRAZIL.—The following Cards and Letter Cards have recently been issued; we illustrate the Postal Card of 80 reis, the others being similar to it.



CARDS

40r orange and blue, *white*

80r red and blue, *white*

Variety: View of the harbor in lower left corner.

80r red and blue, the blue impression being inverted.

LETTER CARDS.

Similar to 80r Postal Card, with view of the mint on the reverse.

80r red and blue, *buff* (March 6th)

80r red, *green* (June 1st)

BRITISH HONDURAS.—

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

BRITISH HONDURAS (HONDURAS BRITANNIQUE)

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

3c carmine, *buff*



CEYLON.—Two more provisional cards have recently appeared in this colony so prolific in surcharged stamps, etc.

3c on 5c blue, black surcharge
5c on 10c brown, " "

COLOMBIA.—*Le Carte Postale* describes two new types of the post card differing in some respects from the current cards.

1. The inscription "Lit. de Demetrio Paredes Bogota" is found in the lower left corner. The Greek pattern in the frame is thin and there is no punctuation after "Colombia." The lines for the address measure 106, 119½, 67½, 83½mm., and the frame 128½x83mm.

2. "Lit D. Paredes Bogota" in lower left corner, the Greek pattern showing more black than white. Period after "Colombia." The lines for the address measure 98½, 102, 61½, 68mm., and the frame 128x82½mm.

Type 1. 2 cents, black on yellow brown

2 " " " orange brown

2 " " " buff

Type 2. 2 " " " orange brown

(—*American Philatelist.*)

ECUADOR.—The following two Letter Cards have been issued.

CORREOS DEL ECUADOR

TARJETA-CARTA



Señor _____

5c blue, *rose*

CORREOS DEL ECUADOR

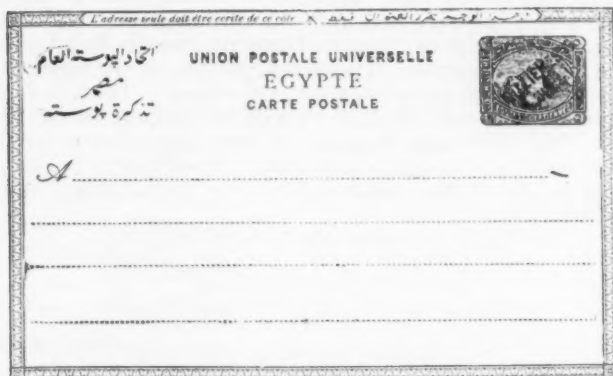
TARJETA-CARTA



Señor _____

10c orange, *blue*

EGYPT.—In consequence of a reduction of postage two provisional cards were made by surcharging the 5 millimes cards, single and reply, with new value.



3m on 5m carmine, *buff*
3x3m on 5x5m carmine, *buff* F1

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—On the first half of the reply card, "reponse" is without accent.

FINLAND.—Russian cards and letter cards, with additional small circle placed above and below the stamp, are now used in Finland.

CARDS.



ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО.



На этой стороне пишется только адрес.

3k rose, *buff*
3x3k rose, "



ВСЕМИРНЫЙ ПОЧТОВЫЙ СОЮЗЪ. РОССИЯ.
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. RUSSIE.

ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО. — CARTE POSTALE.



На этой стороне пишется только адрес. — Côté réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.

4k rose, buff
4x4k rose,
LETTER CARDS.



ЗАКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО



Для вскрытия — отрывать края по пункту.

7k blue, yellow



ЗАКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО. — Carte-Lettre.

Всемирный Почтовый Союзъ. Россия.
Union Postale Universelle. Russie.



Для вскрытия отрывать края по пункту. — Detachez la bordure le long du pointillé.

10k blue, gray

GUINEA.—The frame of the 10 reis card is now similar to that of the other values.

10r blue, *buff*

HAYTI.—The following card without stamp is mentioned in the *Timbre Poste*.

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES D'HAITI

Carte Postale

Ce côté est réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.

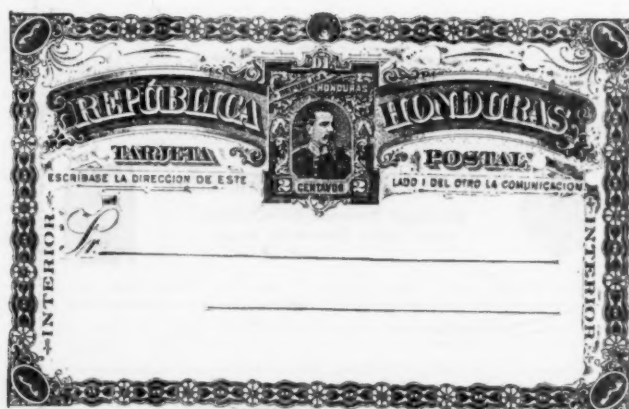


M

Imp. Ambard rue des Minimes.

carmine, *white*

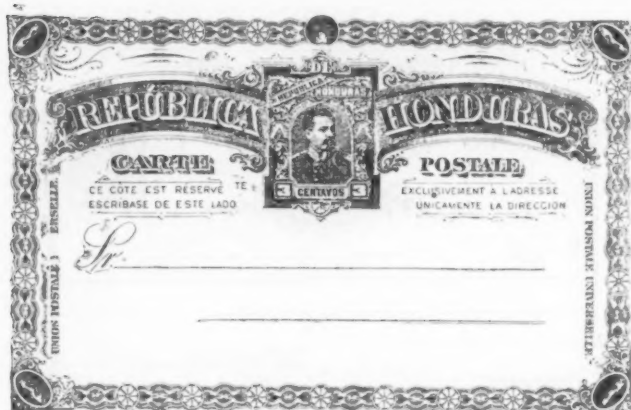
HONDURAS.—



2c orange. *white*

2x2c orange, "

F 2



3c carmine, yellowish
 3x3c carmine, " F 2

INDIA.—We illustrate here a new official card printed in yellow green on a thick yellow paper

On Postal Service.

EAST INDIA POST CARD

(The address only to be written on this side.)

To

THE POSTMASTER.

of

yellow green, thick yellow paper

HYDERABAD.—The card chronicled by us in February has been superseded by a new one as per illustration; before issuing this last one, the former were altered by surcharging the stamps in black with a crescent and Indian characters.

اس جانب فقط نام اور مقام مکتوب الہ لکھنا چاہیے

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

యెటువంటి-అధికారమును-ప్రయోగమునందు.

या पार्श्व पर केवल नाम और स्थान लिखने चाहिये.



$\frac{1}{4}$ a orange, black surcharge buff

$\frac{1}{4}$ a orange, buff

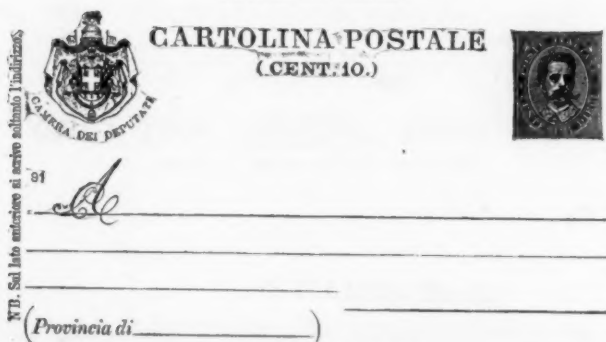
ITALY.—The roc cards are now dated 91. There is also a new reply card and a new official card which we illustrate here.

CARDS.

10c carmine, *cream* (91)
 10c carmine, *green* (91)



7½x7½c carmine, *rose* (90)
 OFFICIAL CARD.



10c carmine, *buff* (90)

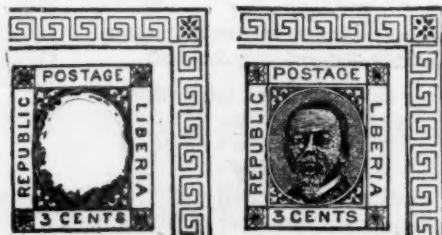
JAMAICA.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a provisional Halfpenny card. The 1 penny cards single and reply have now the Postal Union inscription.

½p on 1p blue, *buff*, black surcharge

1p blue, *buff*

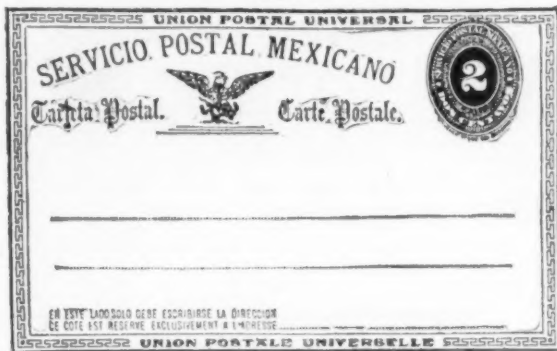
1x1p blue, " F 1

LIBERIA.—Two new cards have been issued, one of which has the design in the center of the stamp erased.

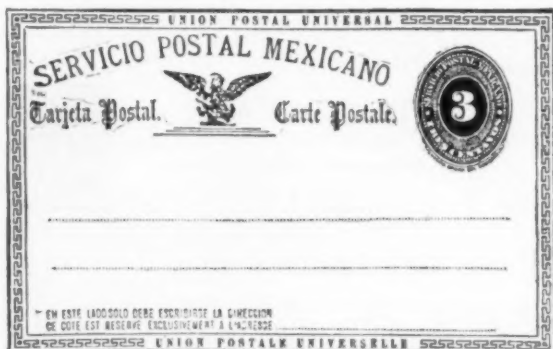


3c red and blue, buff paper, 1st type
 3c red and blue, " " 2d type

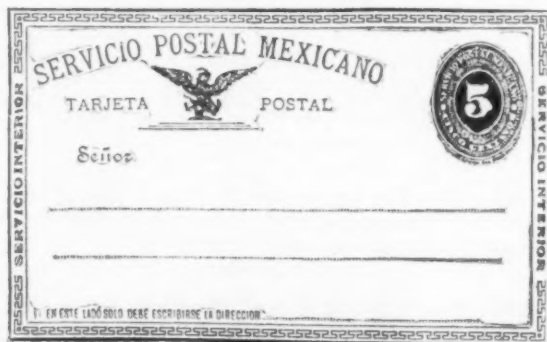
MEXICO.—A few more cards have appeared in this country.



2c carmine, yellow green inscriptions, *rosy white*
2c carmine, green inscriptions, *white*



3c red, yellow green inscriptions, *rosy white*
3c red, green inscription, *white*



5c ultramarine, carmine inscriptions, *rosy white*
5c ultramarine, " " *white*

LETTER CARDS.

4c red, *thick white paper*4c red, *bluish white paper*

MONACO.—Since the beginning of March the postal cards are *buff* colored the same as the French cards. The cards with the new type were issued on the 15th of April.

CARTE POSTALE

Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.



M_____

10c brown, *buff*, old type

10c brown, " new type

NATAL.—*The American Philatelist* chronicles a 1½p card of the usual type.
1½p brown, *buff*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The cards now come on white paper.

1c green, *white*

2c red, "

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The inscription on the 2 penny cards has been changed, and now reads "For the United Kingdom and other countries to—which Post Cards may—be sent."

2p blue, *amber*

NEW ZEALAND.—*The Philatelic Record* chronicles a new card of the ordinary type of stamps, with inscriptions "New Zealand—Inland and Australian Post Card."

1p dull blue, *buff*

NICARAGUA.—



2c green, groundwork violet, pink
2x2c " " " " F 2



3c blue, groundwork orange, yellow
3x3c " " " " F 2

NORWAY.—*l'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces that the word "*Brefkort*" on the 3 öre is now printed as a single word, and on the reply card "*Svar Brefkort*" appears in a single line.

3ö orange, white
3x3ö orange, "

ROUMANIA.—We illustrate here a new card, issued on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the reign of Charles 1st, and used for three days only. We also illustrate the letter card issued last month.



CARTA POSTALA



D _____

la _____

5b black on rose, reverse buff
LETTER CARD.

CARTA POSTALA INCHISA
(Variable must be in round corner)



D _____

5b black, gray

SALVADOR.



1c black, center green, *light blue*
 2c " " *light yellow*
 2X2C " " " *F2*



3c black, center green, *rose*
 3X3C " " " *F2*

PERAK.—The surcharge on the 1 cent card now measures $14\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm instead of $15 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm, and the tail of the R is straight instead of rounded. There is also an unstamped Official card inscribed in four lines: On Government Service—Perak—Post Card—The address etc."

1c green and black, *buff*
 Black on *yellowish* (Official)

SWEDEN.—The reply card of 10 öre of the same type as the single card of same value, has just appeared.

10X10 ö carmine, *white*

VENEZUELA.—The 10c reply card has now the stamp with horizontal lined groundwork.

10X10C green, *buff*

VICTORIA.—The letter card now comes with the inscription " $\frac{1}{3}$ per doz." instead of "three half pence."

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE. INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.
 CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH.



Perforated.

1870	2864	black, date in rose
1871	"	"
1872	"	green, no date
1873	"	vermilion, date in rose
1874	"	blue,
1875	"	brown, date in green

PACIFIC MUTUAL TELEGRAPH CO.

*Perforated.*

1883	2865	1c slate	
"	"	5c black on yellow	5
"	"	10c black on green	10
"	"	25c black on vermilion	5
"	"		15

AUSTRIA.
NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.



1891	2866	1kr brown
"	"	2kr green

BELGIUM.*Perforated.*

1891	538	1c gray, error DELGIQUE
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CHILI.

Telegraph stamps used for postage.

*Perforated.*

1891 2867 2c brown
 " " 10c olive
 " " 20c blue

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.
Bolivar.



Illustration of stamps chronicled last month.

FIJI.



Perforated.

1891 1193 4p violet

HUNGARY.



Perforated.

1891 1525 5k carmine and black

INDIA.
Bamra.



1891 2835 ½a black, green paper

LEEWARD ISLANDS.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1891 2868 2p blue

LIBERIA.
ENVELOPES.



Size 148x84 mm.

1891 2869 3c blue and red

NATAL.



Type of stamp chronicled last month.

NICARAGUA.
ENVELOPES.



1891	2760	5c blue, <i>canary</i> , size	150x86 mm.
"	"	5c blue, <i>white</i> , "	153x89 mm.
"	"	10c slate, <i>white</i> , "	159x51 mm.
"	"	20c red, <i>yellow</i> , "	195x94 mm.
"	"	50c purple, <i>yellow</i> , "	240x101 mm.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



Perforated.

1891 2111 20c salmon